

## WILSON PUSHES TOWARD SAN JUAN.

Following Up the Spaniards Who Fled from Coamo.

## BROOKLYN BOYS IN IT.

Through the Battle on the Flank with Wisconsin Troops.

## OHIO SCOUTS IN AN AMBUSH.

Fighting Spaniards from a Ditch Until the Dynamite Guns Put the Enemy to Flight.

Coamo, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—General Wilson's brigade, with Troop C, of Brooklyn, has pushed out some distance from the town on the road taken by the retreating Spaniards, and now holds the most advanced position toward San Juan. The Brooklyn boys, with the Second and Third Wisconsin, were on the right flank of the fight which resulted in the fall of Coamo. It now appears that the loss to the Americans was seven wounded, all members of Sixteenth Pennsylvania. They are: Corporal Barnes, of Company B, mortally.

Corporal Varney, of Company D, slightly. Sergeant Wheeler, slightly. Private Frank Whitehead, hit in the groin. Private Clyde Frank, hit in the leg. Private Jolly, shot in the arm.

Private Herbert Libold, shot in the arm. As near as can be ascertained, the Spaniards lost their commander, Major Rafael Hileas; Captain Ezequiel, Captain Lopez and nine privates, killed, with thirty-five wounded. With the town San Juan fell into the hands of the Americans, few of its garrison escaping except the mounted troops. General Wilson is proud on all hands for the part in which the capture of the town was planned and carried out. This was the disposition of the command.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers hurried to a point north of the town by a roundabout way the night before the fight. By forced marching over the mountain they reached the rear of the Spanish forces at 7 o'clock, just in time to check their retreat. At daylight the Third Wisconsin and Troop C (Brooklyn) moved by the right flank, and the artillery, supported by the Second Wisconsin, advanced in the center. The Fourth Cavalry took up a position from which it could gallop to the field and sweep the valley into the hands of the enemy. At 7 o'clock the battle was opened upon the blockhouse, which was hammered with shell and shrapnel. The Spaniards replied with a few shots from their mortars and then fled. The blockhouse was soon ablaze, and the artillery in front ceased firing at 7:45 o'clock. In the morning, about 10 o'clock, heavy firing was heard in the rear of the town. The Spaniards, in seeking to escape, ran straight into the arms of Colonel Hilday's regiment, posted on the hills commanding the road.

The enemy sought protection in trenches, but they could not withstand the deadly fire. With their commander and two captains killed, they were compelled to surrender. A troop of fifty Spanish cavalry escaped through the mountains, our cavalry being unable to pursue them.

## Two Ohio Companies Saved.

Guayama, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—But for the dynamite guns hardly rushed forward to save them the destruction of the awful explosion of the dynamite on the Spaniards, Companies A and C, of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers, might have been almost annihilated on the road to Coamo this afternoon. They were surrounded by the enemy five miles to the northward, and had a close call, being driven back before the dynamite guns and reinforcements came to the rescue. They were sent on in the morning with Colonel Colt, Major Dean and Lieutenant Wardman, of General Brooke's staff, to reconnoiter to the northward and ascertain whether or not the Spaniards had mined the bridges on the road to Coamo. When General Brooke's command was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon a horseman came galloping into the town at breakneck speed.

"The Fourth Ohio is being annihilated," he shouted. "Send the dynamite guns forward at once." Forces were at once hurried out on the road, and the two sharp turns through the hills. The Spaniards were posted on the hills on both sides, on the side behind a blockhouse and on the other side behind a hill. The reconnoitering party got into the bend of the road it was exposed to fire from both sides.

When the Spaniards opened on them the men rushed for shelter into a ditch on one side of the roadway. This ditch was about 100 feet deep, and the men were safe for a short time.

Then the dynamite guns opened. With a terrific roar the first shell exploded near the blockhouse. It tore up the ground for fifty feet. The Spaniards broke from the blockhouse and fled. Two more dynamite shells completed the work, and the enemy was in full retreat. The American volunteers, reaching the hilltop, poured in volley after volley as they ran. They returned here.

## Macias Reports to Madrid.

Madrid, Aug. 10.—An official dispatch received here from San Juan de Porto Rico says: American forces returning from Guayama attacked the heights of Guayama. A guerrilla force under Major Cervera kept up a continuous fire on the Americans, and the position the enemy's attack being ultimately repulsed. We suffered no loss. The enemy's losses are not known.

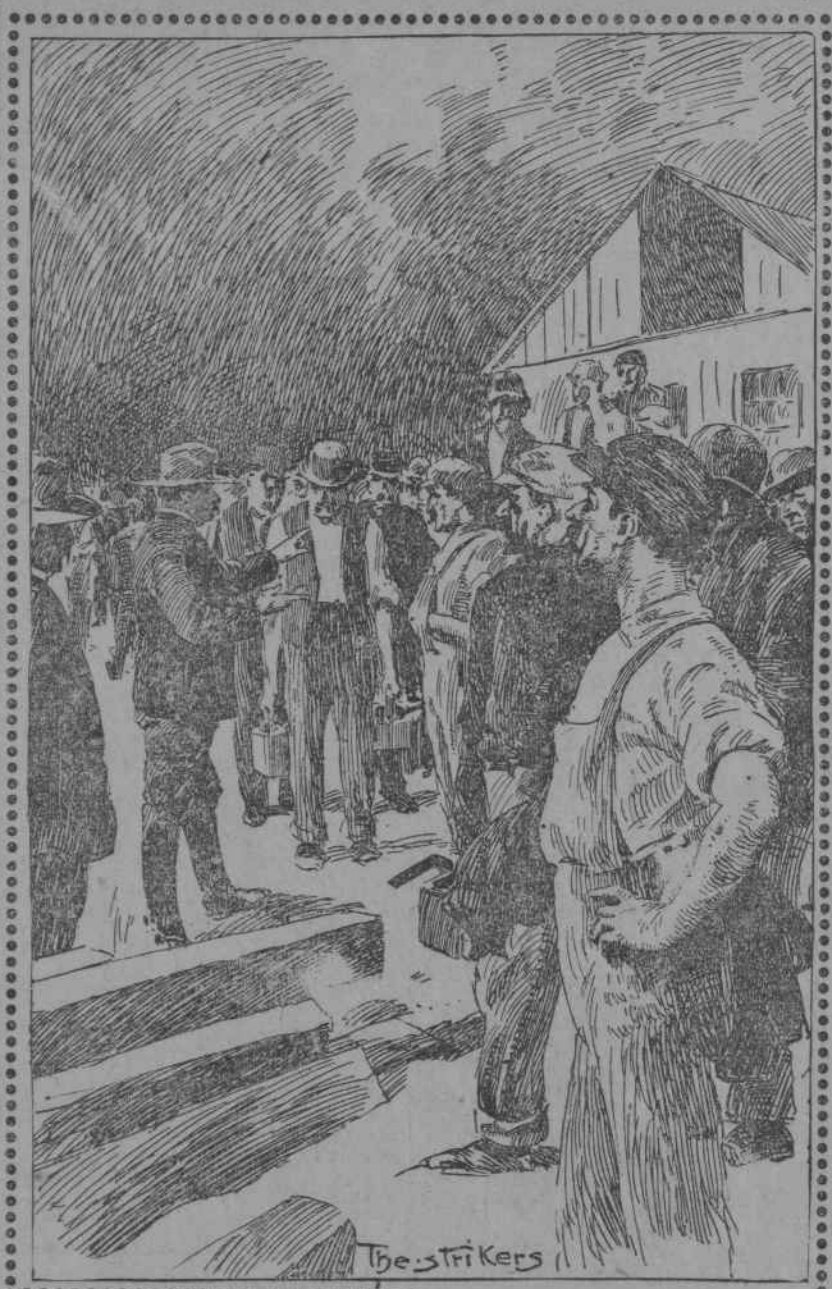
## NEW CAMPS FOR OUR BOYS.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The War Department has decided to establish an army camp in the bluegrass region of Kentucky, and an order to this effect will soon be issued. It is probable that the new camp will be near Lexington.

## TWO PRIZES SET FREE.

Kear West, Fla., Aug. 10.—Acting under orders from Washington, Commodore Remy has released the Norwegian steamers Aladdin and Bergen, recently captured by the gunboats Hawk and Viking. The reason is that they were not bound to a blockade port. A like disposition will doubtless be made of the case of the Norwegian steamer Franklin.

## Scenes at the Montauk Point Camp.



## ENGLAND'S LESSON IN CERVERA FIGHT

British Correspondent Tells John Bull Why the Spaniard Lost.

## GUNNERY DID IT ALL.

American Accuracy and Discipline Made the Battle Hopeless for Spain.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 2.—The Daily Telegraph to-day contains a graphic description of the naval battle with Cervera of Santiago from its special correspondent at Siboney, under date of July 4, in which the writer presents "some considerations showing the terrible superiority with which the United States ships and crews disposed of their enemy, the feebleness of the Spanish defense, and the lessons which other navies can draw from the results of the battle."

The correspondent says: "The Spaniards no doubt were hopeless outmatched, but the damage, personal and material, that they inflicted on their opponents was so small in proportion to the weapons at their command that I am convinced had the conditions been reversed the American sailors would still have won, though, of course, at an immensely increased cost."

"The battle also proves that it is useless, or worse than useless, because it gives a false security, to have modern ships and modern guns unless the men who are to work them are thoroughly trained in their use. In the Spanish navy such a thing as target practice was rarely heard of, and the gunners were only indifferently and infrequently drilled."

"In the American navy, on the other hand, target practice and thorough drill were incessant. The result was that when the day of battle came the American gunners were able to give an exhibition of marksmanship in sea gunnery which has never been equaled in the world, and which the sailors of no other navy, not excepting even the almost overvalued gun captains of the French navy, can hope to excel, or even to equal. Training and training alone is the essential. European navies are nearly all equally equipped, and all are equally well armed, but victory must rest with that military organization which best prepares its men during the time of peace."

"So far the lessons of the naval portion of the American war are:

"That fast battle ships are everything."

"Have big batteries on board."

"Teach the men to shoot well."

"As for personnel, the Anglo-Saxon can beat anything that floats."

"The battle ship is and must be the great arbiter in naval warfare. Protected or unprotected cruisers will be helpless except against their own class, and then victory will go to the ship that keeps up the most rapid and most accurate fire."

"The ship with the heaviest battery stands the best chance of success, other things being equal, and it is to be regretted that our own naval authorities do not arm our ships as heavily as some of our neighbors in proportion to their tonnage."

We devote, no doubt, increased space to coal reserve ammunition, but, as Lord Charles Beresford says, 'It's no use having tons of ammunition on board if you haven't the men to shoot it quickly enough at your enemy whenever he appears.'"

## PROF. PHELPS IS CRITICALLY ILL.

Former Minister to England in a Dangerous Condition at Bennington, Vt.

Bennington, Vt., Aug. 10.—Edward J. Phelps, the former Minister to England and professor of law at Yale University, is seriously ill at the home of General McCullough, whose guest he is, at North Bennington.

The trouble is in the region of the heart and the physicians are in constant attendance.

## UNIQUE SAN FIXES CUBAN TAX RATES.

All Nations Placed on the Same Footing by the Regulations.

## SPANISH RATES ARE CUT.

Tariff Schedule Intended to Restore the Commerce of the Island.

## COAL IS EXEMPTED FROM TAX.

War Department Issues the Orders to Our Officers in Cuban Ports, and Collections Begin at Once.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The War Department to-day made public the regulations which have been adopted for the guidance of officers concerned in the collection of duties on imports and exports, taxes and other charges and exactions to be collected as a military contribution at ports and places in Cuba in the possession or under the control of the forces of the United States.

Spaniards generally, the tariffs and other charges have been made to correspond with the lowest rates applied to imports and vessels from Spain, but in several important particulars these rates have been materially reduced. The regulations are especially designed to facilitate importations and all discriminations have been abolished.

The United States is placed exactly upon the same footing as other foreign nations. As to tonnage dues it is provided that at all ports or places in Cuba which may be in possession or under administrative control of the land or naval forces of the United States, there shall be levied the following navigation and port charges:

On each entry of a vessel from a port or place, except from another port or place in Cuba in possession of the United States, not over 20 cents.

On each entry of a vessel from another

## Admiral Canevaro Says We Show Spain True Chivalry.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Special Cable Dispatch to New York Journal.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Admiral Canevaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, says to the Journal:

"The United States show great generosity and chivalry toward Spain. Any other power would have imposed more severe conditions."

"Europe ought not to be alarmed at the new power which appears on the horizon. The United States have no desire to enter the controversies of European politics, but Europe is bound, sooner or later, to retire and leave all America to the Americans."

## ADMIRAL DEWEY WRITES A LETTER OF THANKS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey:

"Flagship Olympia, off Cavite, Philippine Islands, June 17.

"My Dear Sir: I have just learned from the last papers that I am indebted to you for the introduction in the House of Representatives of the resolutions extending to me the thanks of Congress for the naval engagement of Manila Bay, May 1.

"I need hardly tell you that I am most sincerely grateful to you as the author of that resolution, bringing as it does, the highest honor that can come to an American naval officer in his professional career. But it is a great pleasure to acknowledge my debt of gratitude and to thank you in unstinted measure for the part you took in obtaining for me that greatest distinction."

"It is a source of additional pleasure to me, a Vermont, that the mover of the resolution was not a man from the North, but one from the far South. This is one of the good signs of the times. In the hour of danger there is no South, no North, but one united country. May we never hear of sectionalism again. There are no lines drawn in the navy. I need not say it may interest you to know that my flag lieutenant, Lieutenant Brumby, is a Georgian by birth and appointment."

"Again, thanking you most cordially, I remain very gratefully and sincerely, "GEORGE DEWEY.

"To the Hon. L. F. Livingston, House of Representatives."

## NEW YORK TROOPS IN FEVER CAMPS.

Black Appeals to Washington to Have Them All Sent North.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Following the move made two weeks ago by the Governor of Vermont, Adjutant-General Tillinghast was sent to-night to Washington by Governor Black to impress upon the military authorities at Washington the

## ONE EARL COST HOOLEY \$40,000.

De La Warr Admits Receiving That Sum from the Promoter.

## DENIES OTHER CHARGES.

He Says No Sum of Money Was Sent to the Earl of Albemarle Through Him.

London, Aug. 10.—The illness of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt promoter, necessitated the adjournment of his examination to-day. The Registrar announced, however, that all those against whom charges of receiving bribes had been made would be allowed to file sworn statements. Mr. Hooley was said to be suffering from congestion of the liver.

Mr. Duguid, formerly financial editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, submitted a statement that the £15,000 which Mr. Hooley had paid him was in the nature of compensation. He declared that Mr. Hooley had paid him that sum after appointing him city editor of a newspaper. The compensation was paid in three installments, owing to the objection of Harry Marks, proprietor of the Financial News. Duguid said the promoter, on another occasion, had offered him £200 in shares in a hydraulic company, which he refused to accept.

Earl De La Warr admitted that he had received £8,000, through the agency of Mr. Hooley, after the flotation of the Dunlop Company. He denied, however, that he had ever received any sum for the Earl of Albemarle or that he had been paid £2,000 for introducing Mr. Hooley to Lord Greville.

A cable dispatch was read from Lord Norbury, who is in British Columbia, denying that he had received £1,000 to join the Star Board.

Mr. Broad, the manager of the Lloyds Bank, said the statements of Mr. Hooley in regard to the bank were false, and produced eight answers to the questions put to him by the recorder. Other promoters throughout the country are urged to bring the New York State troops to Northern camps for recuperation and to escape the disease which seems to infect all the Southern camps chosen by the National Government as rendezvous for its volunteers.

Governor Black was spurred to this action by a flood of personal letters from relatives and friends of New York volunteers now encamped on unhealthy Southern soil. There is no request for the recall of the Seventy-first Regiment or the Fourteenth Regiment, now in active service or about to embark, but a specific complaint is to be made by Adjutant-General Tillinghast against keeping the Second and Sixty-ninth New York at Fort Randall, which has been visited upon Earl De La Warr and Messrs. Broadley, Bradshaw and Tucker that on Friday a motion is to be made to commit them to a confinement of court in attempting to induce Mr. Hooley to falsify his evidence.

In support of the application, counsel presented the telegram from Earl De La Warr to Mr. Hooley, mentioned at Mr. Hooley's last examination, which read as follows: "You know, Fred, I have lied to everybody in almost every case but I have always told you the truth."

The examination was then adjourned until Friday. In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, the telegraph from Earl De La Warr to Mr. Hooley, mentioned at Mr. Hooley's last examination, which read as follows: "Please make it clear that I did not have £20,000 for Dunlop nor kept anything due Albemarle. Also that no conditions were made in regard to payment for joining the board, and also that I did not introduce you to Lord Greville."

The telegram concludes by asking Mr. Hooley to say he had not had any communication with Earl De La Warr since his first examination.

## LIEUT. CARRANZA TURNS UP AGAIN.

So Much Better Able to Do Her Work Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Women who are thin and pale because their blood is impoverished find health and strength and renewed vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this: "My health was very poor, and I was thin and pale. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done me more good than any other medicine. Before I had been taking it one week I could see that it was doing me good, and I kept on improving until I felt like a new woman and was able to do my work. The color came back to my face and I looked so much better that neighbors said I did not seem like the same person." Mrs. Abbie G. Coates, E. Florence, N. Y.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.

The Sarsaparilla will stop in New York for twenty-four hours.

Fernandina, Fla., Aug. 10.—Lieutenant Fred Kopper, commanding a detachment of seventeen members of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, has received instructions from General Coppinger, through Colonel Coates, to leave to-morrow for Montauk Point.

The detachment will stop in New York for twenty-four hours.

## DON CARLOS WAITS FOR PEACE TREATY.

Pretender's Paris Agent Explains His Plans to the Journal.

## NOT READY TO ACT.

Proclamation to Follow the Signing Away of Spain's Colonies.

## KNOWS THE POPE'S POSITION.

Rome with the Reigning Sovereign, but All the Clergy Are Carlists and the Queen Must Go.

From Staff Correspondent of the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Paris, Aug. 10.—Count Demalle, the agent of the Carlists in Paris, has outlined for the Journal the hopes and plans of the pretender for gaining possession of Spain.

"The Carlist chiefs now with Don Carlos at Lucerne are there partly to make arrangements for coming events and partly to express their sympathy to the chief of the house of Bourbon upon the loss of the Spanish colonies. I believe the Duke of Madrid, as we call Don Carlos, is a necessity to-day in Spain. The Queen Regent should get out quickly and go home to Austria. She was an extreme Carlist before her marriage."

## Stronger Than Ever Now.

"The Carlists are stronger in Spain now than they were during the late Carlist war. The army would naturally elect to follow him, their rightful chief, and a man of energy and noble sentiments. The great families of France are with him, because he represents the right and is the lineal descendant of Louis XV. The present government of Spain is grossly guilty of neglect at least. For fifteen years Don Carlos has been advising Spain to strengthen her navy."

## Poses as a Liberator.

"Don Carlos will go to Spain as a liberator. A republic may be proclaimed, but it cannot last, as the people prefer a monarchy. Circumstances may compel him to take action at once; but my personal impression is that he will not. He will issue a proclamation to his followers as soon as the treaty of peace is signed."

"The Pope, it is true, stands by the Queen Regent, and is about to issue encyclicals to the clergy and people exhorting them to stand by the reigning sovereign, but Rome always advises obedience to existing rulers. We distinguish between religion and politics, and, any way, the clergy are all on our side."

## MUTINY IN OUR RANKS.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Company M, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of recruits of companies C and D, now at Manila, has broken out in open mutiny.

After the noon meal forty-five men of the full quota of sixty-two informed the acting commander, Sergeant Shaw, that they would not drill on the next day furnished them.

Sergeant Shaw reported to Lieutenant Colonel Barrett, who immediately ordered all the malcontents under arrest.

Up and down the camp they were marched for three hours. They have been stripped of their arms and are guarded on all sides by sentinels from the other companies.

A court-martial seems imminent.

## 13 MORE SHIPS FOR OUR NAVY.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Henry T. Scott, president of the Union Iron Works, will leave at once for Washington, prepared to bid on all classes of vessels about to be built by the Government.

These include two harbor defence vessels, two battle ships, five torpedo boat destroyers, and four torpedo boats.

## Coax the Liver

Don't drive it. Harsh purgatives harm more than they help.

## TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

is a sparkling effervescent remedy that cures headache, biliousness and indigestion by gentle means.

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